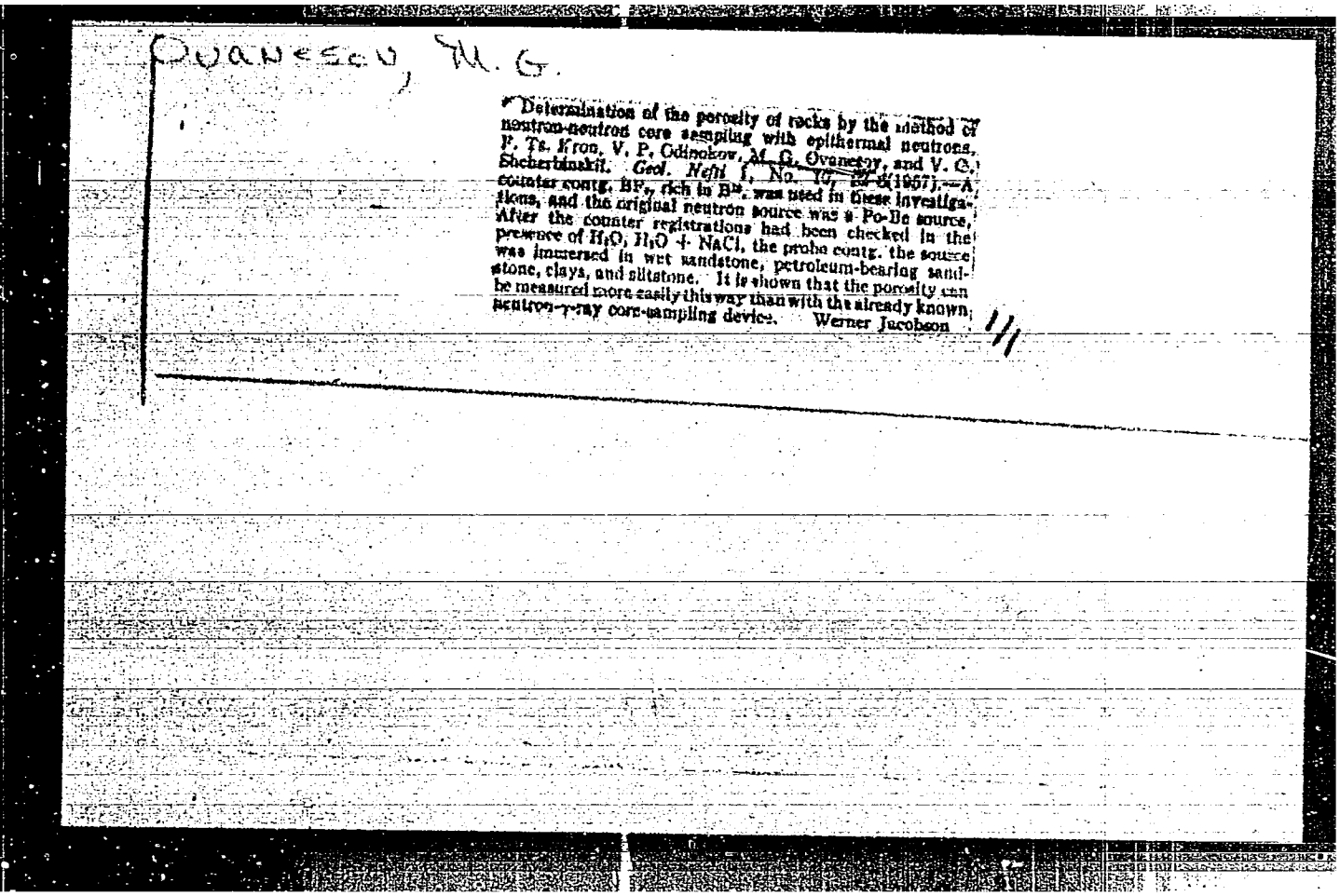
OVANESOV, M.G.; GINZBURG, L.S.

Geology of the D1 horizon in the Shkapovo field in connection with its development. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.11:3-7 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akademika I.M. Gubkina.
(Shkapovo region—Oil reservoir engineering)



Ovanesov, M. G.

"Determination of the porosity of rocks by the method of neutron-neutron core sampling with epithermal neutrons," P. Ts. Kron, V. P. Odinokov, M. G. Ovanesov, and V. G. Shcherbinskii. *Geol. Nefti i Gaza*, No. 10, 22-6(1957).—A counter contg. BF_3 rich in B^{10} was used in these investigations, and the original neutron source was a Po-Be source. After the counter registrations had been checked in the presence of H_2O, H_2O + NaCl, the probe contg. the source was immersed in wet sandstone, petroleum-bearing sandstone, clays, and siltstone. It is shown that the porosity can be measured more easily this way than with the already known neutron-γ-ray core-sampling device. Werner Jacobson

KRON, F.TS.; ODINOKOV, V.P.; OVANESOV, M.G.; SHCHERBINSKIY, V.G.

Determining the porosity of rocks by neutron-neutron logging using epithermal neutrons. Geol.nefti 1 no.10:52-58 O '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Institut nefti AN SSSR.
(Oil well logging, Radiation) (Porosity)

OVANESOV, M.G.; BAZEV, N.S.

Studying the features of flooding and a method for improving the present status of the development of reservoir D-IV of the Shkapovo oil field. Trudy MINKHiGP no.48:274-279 '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

IVANESOV, N.G. (Astrakhan').

Scientific and methodological seminar for secondary school teachers.
Mat. v shkole no.2:92-93 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Mathematics--Study and teaching)

OVANESOV, N.G. (Astrakhan')

Seminary for mathematics teachers of rural schools. Mat. v shkole no.3:86 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Astrakhan Province—Mathematics—Teacher training)

OVANESOV, N.G. (Astrakhan')

Good handbook for teachers. Mat. v shkole no.5:77 S-O '59.
(MIRA 13:2)
(Geometry--Study and teaching)

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Allergy. S-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya. No 16. 1957, 71344

Author : Ovanesova, N.B.
Inst :
Title : The Role of the Nervous System in the Allergic Reaction of Tubercular Chickens.

Orig Pub : Tr. Mosk. vet. akad., 1956, 12, 138-148

Abstract : In one half of chickens, 421 of which were emaciated, and 101 of average and above average weight, opened up in hatcheries infested with tuberculosis, and which reacted negatively to tuberculin (I), tuberculosis was found upon opening. Anergy to I may be produced in tubercular chickens by numerous intradermal injections of 0.1 ml of I with intervals of 7-10 days, frequent subcutaneous injections of 0.5 ml of I in parts removed from the , or a single subcutaneous injection of a large dose of I (2-5 ml). Thus the regularity of non-reactivity towards allergens

Card 1/2 - 14 -

[redacted]

ROMANCHENKO, I.F.; OVSYANOV, N.I.; YEPIFANOV, G.F.; OVANESOVA, M.B.; SHMULEVICH, I.S.

Throughout the Soviet Union. Veterinariia 35 no. 7:92-95 Jl '58.
(Veterinary medicine)

OVANESOVA, N.G.

USSR/ Microbiology. Sanitary microbiology P-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 24189

Author : Balandin, G.A., Ovanesova, N.G., Minkov, G.B.
Inst : Not given
Title : On the Problem of the Method of Investigating Cows' Milk for Brucellosis.

Orig Pub. Tr. Rostovsk. n D. gos. n.-i. protivochumn. in-ta, 1956, 10, 375-3[illegible]

Abstract: Samples of milk were tested for brucellosis by three parallel methods: by the Khedlson method in whole milk and whey obtained by curdling with rennin, and a ring reaction. Altogether the milk of 212 cows was examined. 848 samples from each quarter of the udder, and 212 aggregate samples. In addition, milk from 15 cows was tested in movin through the field 3 times at 10 and 12 day intervals (10 cows)

Card 1/2

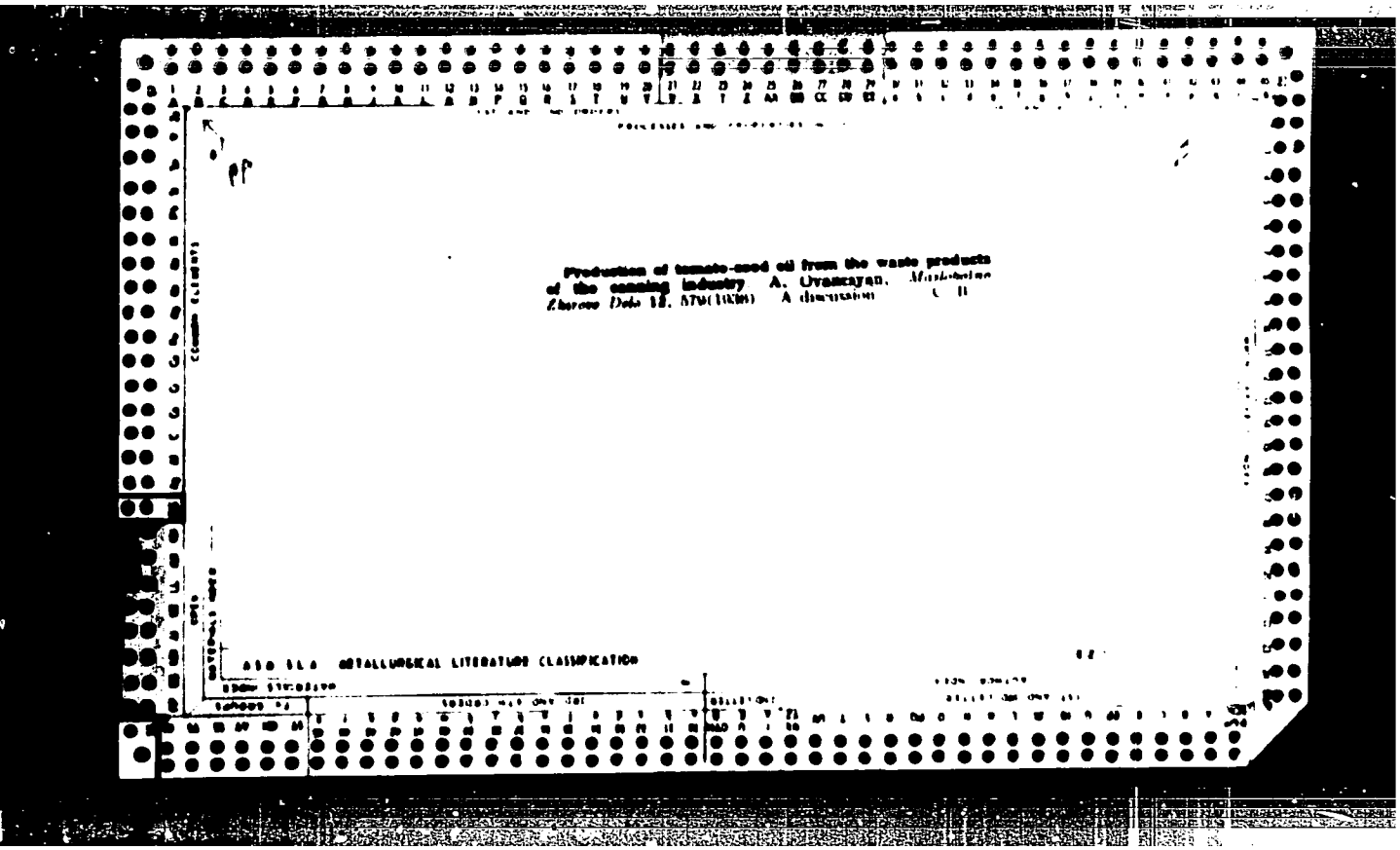
Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 24189.

Abstract: and at 16 and [illegible] days (5 cows). The most reliable results were obtained from the Khedlson whey reaction. The ring reaction is less sensitive than the Khedlson reaction with whole milk, and even more so with whey. The content of antibrucellosis agglutinins in milk of cows with brucellosis does not depend on their content in the blood and is inconstant, as they may disappear and appear anew, and may be contained in all parts of the udder or only in separate quarters.

Card 2/2

GORYACHEVA, V.I.; OVARESOVA, ..A., red.

[illegible]



BYCHKOV, A.M., inzh.; OVANESYAN, A.A., arkhitektor

Automobile passenger and service stations of vibrated and rolled reinforced concrete. Avt. dor. 27 no. 3:21-22 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

OVANESYAN, A.P., inzh. (Yerevan).

Efficient distribution of cars in transfer and "built up" trains.
Zhel. dor. transp. 40 no.2:74-75 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Railroads--Making up trains)

GRIGORYAN, G.A.; KHANBEKYAN, R.A.; OVANESYAN, A.S.

Combined benzene hexachloride and carbon tetrachloride therapy for fasciliosis in sheep. Veterinariia 32 no.7:53-56 Jl '55.(MLRA 8:9)

1.Institut shivotnovodstva Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva Armyanskoy SSR.
(CARBON TETRACHLORIDE) (BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE) (LIVER FLUKE)

OVANESYAN, A.S.

Combined application of hexachloroethane and carbon tetrachloride in sheep fascioliasis. G. A. Grigoryan, R. A. Khanbekyan, and A. S. Ovanesyan. *Veterinariya* 33, No. 7, 59-6[illegible](1956).—Three doses ([illegible]/kg. each) of C_2Cl_6 and 1 ml. CCl_4 resulted in no toxic symptoms among the animals, raised hemoglobin level by 3-6%, and reduced eosinophilic elements by 2-4%. Single treatment gave a better therapeutic effect than individual substances and a three-administration treatment with 1-day intervals gave 100% curative effect. G. M. Kosolapoff

MD

(2)

MANVELYAN, M.G.; BABAYAN, G.G.; SAYAMYAN, E.A.; VOSKANYAN, S.S.; OVANESYAN, E.B.

Crystallization of Na_2SiO_3, $9H_2O$ from solutions containing silica, caustic soda and potash. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.10:2154-2158 O '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii Sovnarkhoza Armyanskoy SSR.

(Sodium silicate) (Crystallization)

OVANESYAN, G. M.

OVANESYAN, G. M. - "Investigation and Calculation of Phase Systems of Compounding Synchronous Generators of Small and Medium Capacity." Min Electrical Engineering Industry USSR. Sci Res Inst. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

So: Knizhnaya Letopis' No 3, 1956

OVANESYAN, K. A.

OKNINA, Ye.Z.; OVANESYAN, K.A.

Physiological and biochemical study of cherry seeds during the period of maturation and entering into dormancy [with summary in English]. Fiziol.rast. 4 no.1:77-81 Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Institut fiziologii rasteniy im. K.A. Timiryazeva Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.

(Cherry) (Seeds) (Dormancy (Plants))

OVANESYAN, O.A.; PAPAZYAN, Sh.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Granulima of foreign bodies that have simulated tumors. Vop. rent.i onk. 6:295-302 '61. (MIRA 16:2)
(GRANULOMA BENIGNUM)

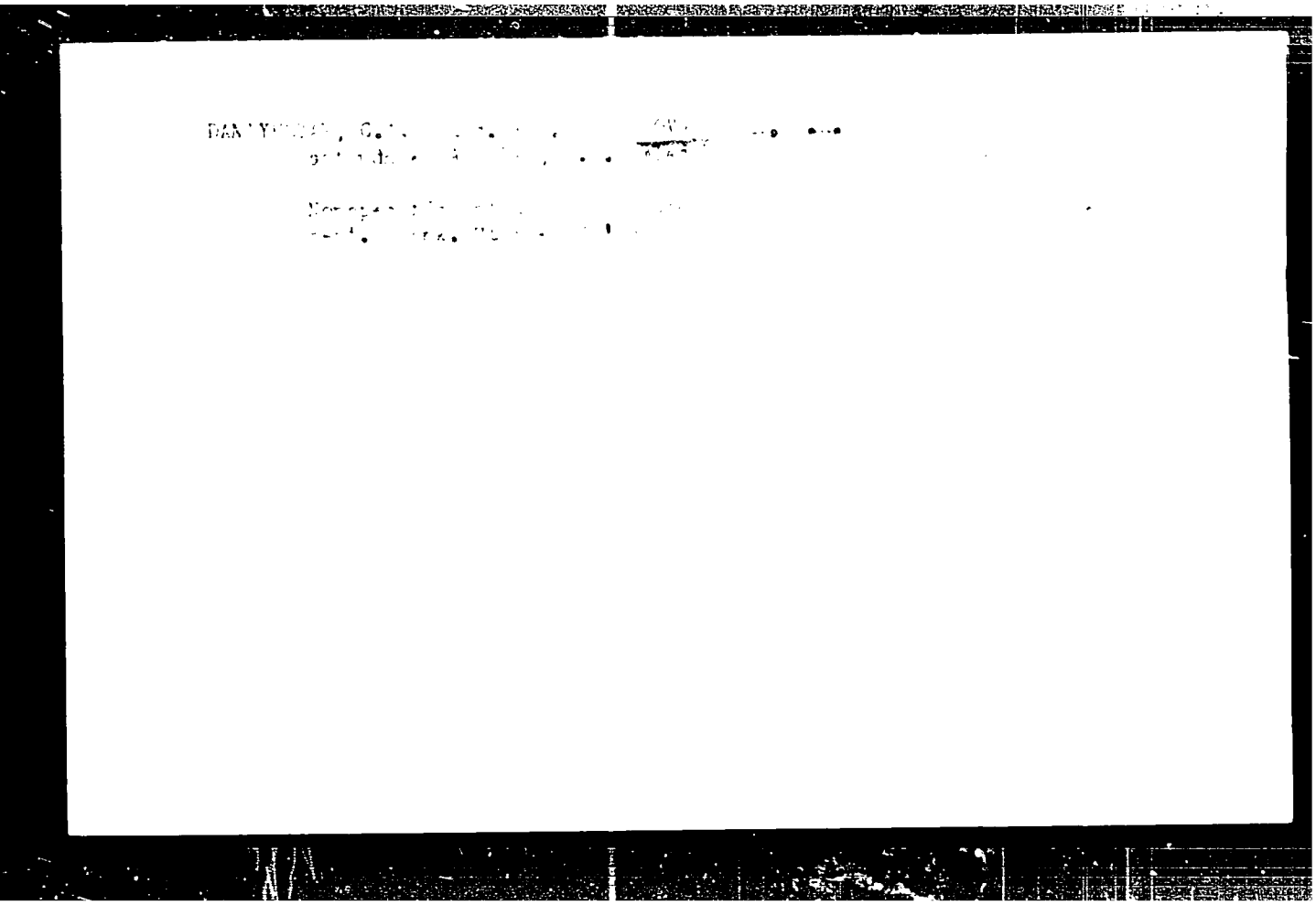
MOVSESYAN, M.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; OVANESYAN, O.A.; MUSHEGYAN, N.G.

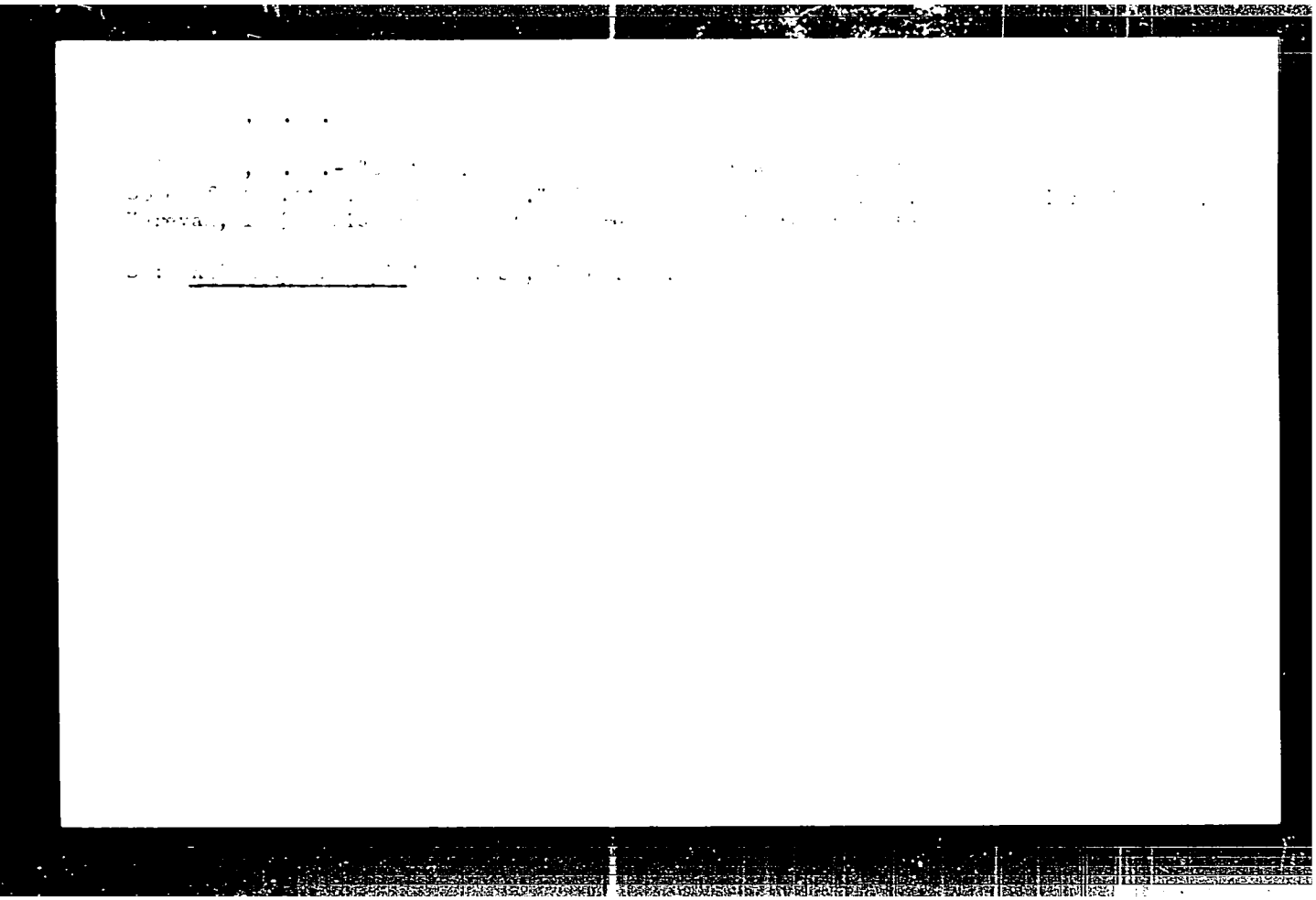
Data on the pathology of acute blood loss in animals affected by ionizing radiation. Vop.rent.i onk. 6:179-185 '61.
(MIRA 16:2)

(RADIATION SICKNESS) (BLOODLETTING)

BADALYAN, G.N.; OVANESYAN, O.A.

Sarcomatous degeneration of long existing fibromas of the abdominal wall. Vop.rent.i onk. 6:329-332 '61. (MIRA 16:2)
(ABDOMEN—CANCER)





OVANESYAN, O. P. , BABAYAN, A. A., I KHODZHAYAN, Ye. A.

30397

Pyeryedacha vyertitsillioznogo vilta khlapchatnika syemyenami. Sbornik trudov po zashchitye rastyeniy (arm. nauch.-issiyed. in-t tyekhn. kul'tur), No 2. 1949, S. 42-54.--Bibliogr: 11 Nazv.

SO: Letopis' No. 34

KALININ, A.T., kand.tekhn.nauk; IVANYUK, M.Ya., inzh.; OVANESYAN, S.A., inzh.

Sulfurization in tanks without use of cyanide salts. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.8:56-58 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tekhnologicheskiy institut avtomobil'noy promyshlennosti.

(Protective coatings)

OVANES'YAN, S.A.; MAL'KOV, V.L., red.izd-va; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn. red.

[Upsurge of the labor movement in the U.S.A., 1919-1921] Pod"em rabochego dvizheniia v SShA v 1919-1921 gg. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1961. 323 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(United States—Strikes and lockouts)

S/129/61/000/008/015/015
E073/E535

AUTHORS: Kalinin, A.T., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Ivanyuk, M.Ya., Engineer and Ovanesyan, S.A.,Engineer

TITLE: Sulphiding in baths without using cyanide salts

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, 1961, No.8, pp.56-58

TEXT: Sulphiding is not used on a wide enough scale in the Soviet Union in view of difficulties encountered with application of cyanide salts. To overcome these difficulties NIITavtoprom developed a technology which does not involve the use of cyanide salts. Gas sulphiding did not yield positive results due to the fact that toxic gases with an unpleasant smell formed. In the process of liquid cyaniding (at 560-580°C) the poisonous salt KCN is substituted by KCNO and the process of sulphiding will proceed according to the reactions

$$KCNO + Na_2S \rightarrow KCNS + Na_2O \quad (3)$$

$$KCNS + Fe + 1/2O_2 \rightarrow FeS + KCNO, \quad (4)$$

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and during the process carbon and nitrogen will also form in accordance with the reaction

$$2KCNO + O_2 \rightarrow CO + 2N + K_2CO_3 \quad (2)$$

In NIITavtoprom the cyanate was obtained from the two salts: urea (55%) and potash (45%) in accordance with the following reaction

$$2CON_2H_4 + K_2CO_3 \rightarrow 2KCNO + 2NH_3 + CO_2 + H_2O \quad (5)$$

The urea and the potash are introduced in small quantities into an iron crucible heated to 350-380°C. During the fusion process salammoniac and carbon dioxide are generated and a 98% potassium cyanate is obtained. When the crucible is three-quarters full the temperature is increased to 500°C and sodium sulphide is added. The bath is ready for operation when the sulphide sulphur in the melt reaches 0.2-2%. The content of potassium cyanate in the melt should not be below 30%. The effect of this process was tried out on piston rings in repaired truck engines. It was found that by means of this treatment the service life of the

USSR/Biology - Silkworms Sep 49
Fungicides

"Effect of Phytoncides in Preventing Calcino Caused by Botrytis Bassiana in Mulberry Silkworms," T. T. Ovanesyan, Cand Biol Sci, Tbilisi Sci Res Inst of Sericulture, 4½ pp

"Dok v-s Ak Selkhoz Nauk" No 9

Onion, garlic and horse-radish phytoncides are poisonous to muscardine fungus. The spores are unable to germinate after 3 hours in onion vapor or in a weak solution of onion juice. Caterpillars, affected by calcino, when kept in an

[redacted] 1/50T11

USSR/Biology - Silkworms (Contd) Sep 49

onion atmosphere do not suffer as much as others examined and can spin normal cocoons.

[redacted] 1/50T11

OVANESYAN, T. T.

OVAN[illegible], [illegible]

Silkworms - [illegible]

Disinf[illegible] [illegible]
mulberry [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] in [illegible] [illegible]
no. [illegible], 19[illegible].

Monthly List of [illegible], [illegible]
of Congress, [illegible], [illegible]
In[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]
S[illegible] [illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00123[illegible]

OVANESYAN, T. T.

Tbilisi Scientific Research Institute of Sericulture.
"Some biological peculiarities of the agent of muscardine of mulberry silkworm in the Georgian SSR."
SO: MIKROBIOLOGIA, Vol. 21, No. 4, July/Aug 52.

OVANESYAN, T.T.

Effect of garlic phytoncides on muscardine in silkworms. Mikrobiologiia, Moskva 22 no.1:61-63 Jan-Feb 1953. (CIML 25:4)

1. Tbilisi Scientific Research Institute of Sericulture.

CHANTURIYA, [illegible] TANESYAN, T.T.

Effect of phytobacteriomycin on the mulberry [illegible] Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 3[illegible] no.3:645-650 Je '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Gruzinskiy institut zashchity rasteniy. Submitted December 3, 1963.

OVANESYAN, T.T.; LOBZHANIDZE, V.I.

First results of experiments in thermal disinfection of silkworm eggs by brief immersions in hot water. Trudy Inst.morf.zhiv. no.21:184-215 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Tbilisskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shelkovodstva i Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy embriologii imeni D.P. Filatova Instituta morfologii zhivotnykh.
(Silkworms) (Heat as disinfectant)

OVANESYAN, T.T., kand.biol.nauk

Experiments in the chemotherapy of grasserie in mulberry silkworms. Dokl.Akad.sel'khoz. 21 [i.e.23] no.12:28-31 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Gruzinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shelkovodstva. Predstavleno akademikom N.F.Rostovtsevym.

(Silkworms--Diseases and pests)

PETROSYAN, G.P., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; OVANESYAN, V.O., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MIRZOYAN, A.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MANUSADZHYAN, V.G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Radioactivity of the surface layer of soils in some regions of the Armenian S.S.R. Vop. radiobiol. [AN Arm. SSR] 1:225-227 '60. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Sektora radiobiologii AN Armyanskoy SSR i Instituta pochvovedeniya i agrokhimii Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva Armyanskoy SSR.

(ARMENIA--SOILS)
(RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES)

ARUTYUNYAN, M.L., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; AKOPOVA, V.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; OVAN.SYAN, V.O., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Radioactivity of the skeleton of newborn children. Vop. radiobiol. [AN Arm. SSR] 3/4:201-204 '63. (MIRA 1:6)

O[illegible]A[illegible]SYA[illegible], [illegible]

Ova[illegible]syan, V. O. "A[illegible] the Scient[illegible] of [illegible] Psychia[illegible]r st[illegible] Ar[illegible] SSR [illegible] the period from 194[illegible] to 194[illegible]," [illegible] nauch. trud v[illegible]l niki nerv. [illegible] (Y[illegible]van[illegible] os. [illegible]), [illegible] 585-91 -- In Ar[illegible]

So: [illegible]-[illegible], [illegible] [illegible]to[illegible] state[illegible] [illegible])

FREHDEN, O.; OVANEZIAN, Alice

Iron volumetric determination by selective reduction with silver sponge. Rev chimie Min petr 13 no.5:298-301 My '62.

OVANIS'YAN, A.S.

Metastatic abscess of the frontal lobe of the brain derived from an abscess of the liver. Vest.khir. 76 no.7:130-132 Ag '55.

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav.-V.I.Prozorov) Beshetskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy Kalininskoy oblasti.

(LIVER, abscess
metastases to frontal lobe of brain, clin.aspects)
(BRAIN, abscess
metastatic from frontal lobe of brain liver, clin.aspects)
(ABSCESS
liver, with metastasis to frontal lobe of brain, clin aspects)

L 21976-66 EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWP(h)/EWP(v)/EWP(l)

ACC NR: AP6007866 SOURCE CODE: UR/0103/66/000/002/0117/0122

AUTHOR: Ovseyevich, G.A.(Leningrad); Fabrikant, Ye. A. (Leningrad); Yanushevskiy, O. I. (Leningrad)

ORG: none

48
B

14

TITLE: Automatic system damping using inertia damper motors

SOURCE: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, no. 2, 1966, 117-122

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control equipment, automatic control system, damping moment

ABSTRACT: This article proposes a procedure for the selection of the parameters of an inertia magnet damper motor from the viewpoint of its most efficient employment in automatic systems. The inertia damper motor can assure efficient damping of an automatic system with different values of its transmission coefficient even when the moment of inertia and the coefficient of the high-speed magnetic disk damping are constant. If, however, a motor of the same type is used as an all-purpose damper at a very high drop in the system transmission coefficient, this may be achieved by adjusting the magnetic damping coefficient within a small range. These recommendations are valid for cases when the moment of inertia of the controlled plant is smaller or close to the moment of inertia of the motor

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UDC: 62-501.135

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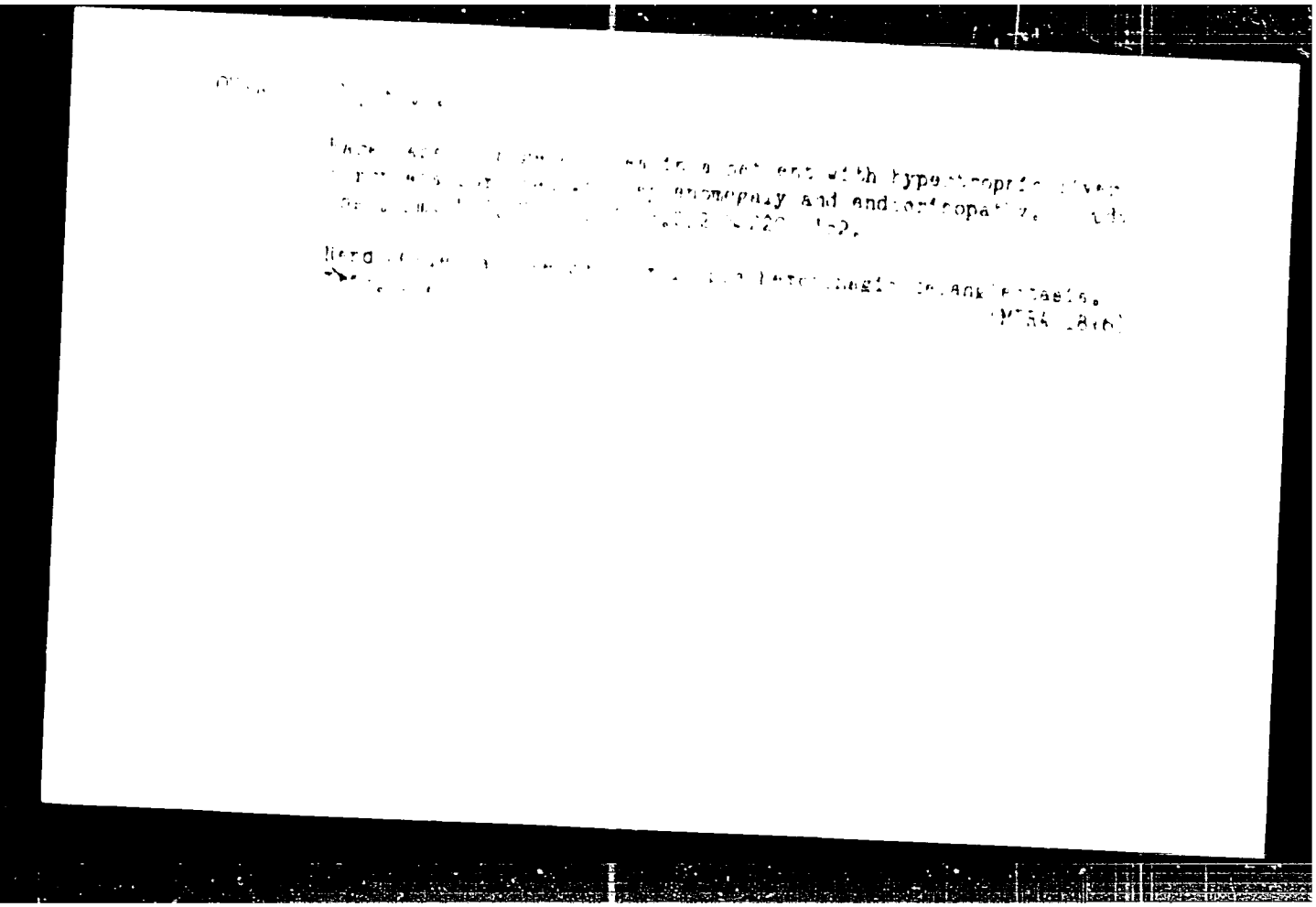
ACC NR: AP6007868

rotor. It is shown in the analysis that inertia damper motors are promising for high-efficiency, low-power automatic systems, in which a-c amplifiers are used without the conversion of the modulating signal into alternating current. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 28 formulas.

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: 05May65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 mst



30964. OVANISYANTS, M.H. A.

Cheludok zhivoglotatelya. V sb: Voprosy ostroy vnutrennoy kliniki. M., 1949, s. 301-03

S/636/61/000/000/008/017
D298/D303

AUTHOR: Ovanitskiy, A.M.

TITLE: A study of electroencephalograms made on rabbits, subjected to irradiation in late embryogenesis

SOURCE: Piontkovskiy, I.A. Vliyaniye ioniziruyushchego izlucheniya na funktsiyu vysshikh otdelov tsentral'noy nervnoy sistemy potomstva. Moscow, Medgiz, 1961, 7-11

TEXT: The result of an investigation into the functioning of the higher divisions of the brain in animals irradiated during embryogenesis is presented. Electrophysiological tests were made on seven rabbit litters, four of which were experimental, and three control. A 300 r dose on the 23rd day of pregnancy was administered with the РУМ-3 (RUM-3) X-ray tube. No congenital malformations were noted in the offspring of the irradiated mother-rabbits, explained by the fact that irradiation was administered late in the pregnancy (last third). The bioelectric activity of the brain was investigated in 18 experimental and 15 control rabbits. The bio-currents were recorded using the "Ediswon" four-channel elec-tro-

Card 1/5

S 616/61/[illegible]
A study of electroencephalograms ... D298 D[illegible]

encephalograph. The present article [illegible] deals with [illegible] remote stable after-effects of antenatal irradiation in the [illegible] rabbit. Various differences were noted in the electroencephalograms of the irradiated animals. The EEG amplitude was much lower as compared to that of the normals; the frequency characteristics differed in that the higher frequencies of the EEG were [illegible] some of the lower frequencies were poorly visible, resulting in a more uniform type curve. A frequency analysis of the EEG was carried out according to N.A. Bernstein's method, showing that, in addition to a general lowering of the amplitudes in the [illegible] experimental animals, a predominant impairment of the higher frequencies is noted. The EEG's of the experimental animals showed frequency spindles with greater amplitudes, often distributed in the visible region of the spectrum. The M.N. Livanov curves of activity method (1944) was used to study the brain reaction to light stimulant. The EEG's of the experimental animals further showed a deterioration in the condition of the nervous system, expressed through a lowering in the stimulation and [illegible] a more frequent occurrence of paradox-type answers and [illegible]

Card 2/5

in the delayed acti n duration. Thus, the following EEG [illegible] istics of the irradiated animals are noted: a) A drop in EEG [illegible] tial, b) selective decrease of the amplitude of the upper [illegible] cies, c) a more frequent occurrence of spindles in the EEG, lowering in stimulation and reactivity of the EEG, and [illegible] of delayed action, e) a much more frequent occurrence of [illegible] type phenomena. The EEG amplitude drop [illegible] cortex activity. A greater drop of the former in the [illegible] gion compared to the mobile one led to the [illegible] is greater injury to the highly-differentiated nuclei of the [illegible] tant analyzers. A drop of the frequency amplitude of the upper range in the electroencephalographic spectrum is regarded as [illegible] of a reduction in the general level of lability of the cortex [illegible]. The EEG frequency analysis data led to the further assumption of injury to the normal cortex mosaic and of the presence of [illegible] zed foci of stimulation and inhibition in the brain cortex of the irradiated animals. The spindle occurrence in the EEG confirms the assumption of the generalization of the cortex processes. The former also serves as an indirect indication of a weakening of the

Card 3/5

cortex cells, further confirmed by the fact that a light stimulant increases the number of spindles in the EEG. Obtained data from the reactivity curves method pointed to a deterioration in the functional properties of the brain in the experimental animals. The paradox-type phenomena indices showed the greatest difference between the control and irradiated animals. The investigation generally revealed several deviations in the bioelectric brain activity of the antenatally-irradiated animals, indicating deterioration of the functional properties in their nervous system. This deterioration noted in the adult is the result of a radiation trauma, experienced during the embryonic period, indicating the high sensitivity of the embryonic nervous system to the effects of radiation. Obtained results corresponded favorably with those of the conditional-reflex method studies. The following general conclusions were drawn: 1) The EEG of rabbits irradiated with C-rays on the first day of embryonic development differs from that of the normals. The former is characterized by an amplitude curve drop and change of its frequency composition, with a predominant drop of potential in the upper frequency range of the EEG spectrum. 2) Investigat[illegible]

Card 4/5

OVANOV, Ch. P.

Antitubercular compounds of the diphenyl series. Alkyl ethers of 4-amino-4'-hydroxydiphenyl. Ch. P. Ovanov and I. M. Panaiotov (*Dokl. Akad. Nauk. SSSR*, 1953, 93, 1041–1043).—The preparation by Tauber's method, but not the testing for anti-tubercular activity, of the following ethers of 4-amino-4'-hydroxydiphenyl is described: Me, m.p. 208–209°, Et, m.p. 210–210·5°; Pr^{n}, m.p. 206·5–207°; Bu^{n}, m.p. 199·5–200°, *n*-pentyl, m.p. 190·5–191°; *n*-hexyl, m.p. 181·5–182°. R. C. Murray.

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(1)

KALDERON, Dimitritsa; KOSHARSKA, Tinka; DRUMEV, Bozhidar, inzh.; BOZHINOV, Sava Filipov; KHRISTOV, Ivan Filipov; uchenik; OVANOVA, Mala, prepodavatelka; MILKOV, Vuliu; NIKOLOV, Iordan Georgiev; SHALAVEROV, Zlati Dimitrov; PASKOVA, Stoika Ivanova; PAVLOV, Pavel Iordanov

During the new school year better achievements. Nauka i tekh z mladezh no.10:3-4,16 '61.

1. Zav. otdel "Srednoshkolska mladezh" v TSK na DKMS(for Kalderon) 2. Sekretar na zavodskiia komitet na DKMS v zavod "Stalin", Dimitrovo (for Kosharska) 3. Predsedatel na nauchno-tekhnicheskoto d-vo i nachalnik biuro "Tekhnicheski progress" v zh. p. zavod "G. Dimitrov" Sofiya. (for Drumev) 4. Sekretar na Okruzhniia komitet na DKSM, Plovdiv(for Bozhinov) 5. Selskostopanski tekhnikum v x. Sadovo, Plovdivski okrug (for Khristov, Ivanova) 6. Direktor na MTS s. "Ekzarkh Antimovo" Gurgaski okrug (for Milkov) 7. MTS, Gorna Oryakhovitsa (for Nikolov) 8. Sekretar na Okruzhniia komitet na DKMS, Turnovo(for Shalaverov) 9. Bibliotekarka v s. Rudnik, Varnenski okrug (for Paskova) 10. Sekretar na Okruzhniia komitet na DKMS, Varna (for Pavlov)

(Education)

LESIK, N.P.; OVANTANOV, G.T.; RUPYENEYT, K.V.; SOLOKHIN, Ye.Ya.

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(Rocks--Testing)

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OVARI, Antal

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1. "Kohaszati Lapok" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

OVARI, Antal

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1. "Kohaszati Lapok" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

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1. "Pecsi Muszaki Szemle" foszerkesztoje (for Fodor).
2. "Pecsi Muszaki Szemle" szerkesztoje (for Hellenyi, Kolta and Oszetzky).

OVARI, Antal; LATINAK, Istvan; GRUBER, Imre

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OVARI, Antal

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1. "Kohaszati Lapok" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

VARI, Antal

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1. President, National Hungarian Mining and Metallurgic Society, Budapest (for Levardi). 2. Secretary General, National Hungarian Mining and Metallurgic Society, Budapest (for Ovari). 3. Editorial Board Member, "Banyaszati Lapok" (for Gagyi-Palffy, Benedek, Martos and Kreffly). 4. Deputy Head, Department of Mining Engineering of the Ministry of Heavy Industry, Budapest (for Tamasy).

OVARI, Arpad

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OVARI, Antal

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1. "Kohaszati Lapok" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

OVARI, Antal

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1. "Kohaszati Lapok" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

OVARI, Antal

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Koh lap 96 no.1:45 Ja '63.

1. "Kohaszati Lapok" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

OVARI, Antal

Society news. Koh lap 95 n .6:247 Je '62.

1. "Kohaszati Lapok" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

HORVATH, Gyorgy; LATINAK, Istvan; DOMONY, Andras, dr.; OVARI, Antal

Society news. Koh lap 95 no.8:342 Ag '62.

1. "Kohaszati Lapok" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Domony and Ovari).

OVARI, Antal

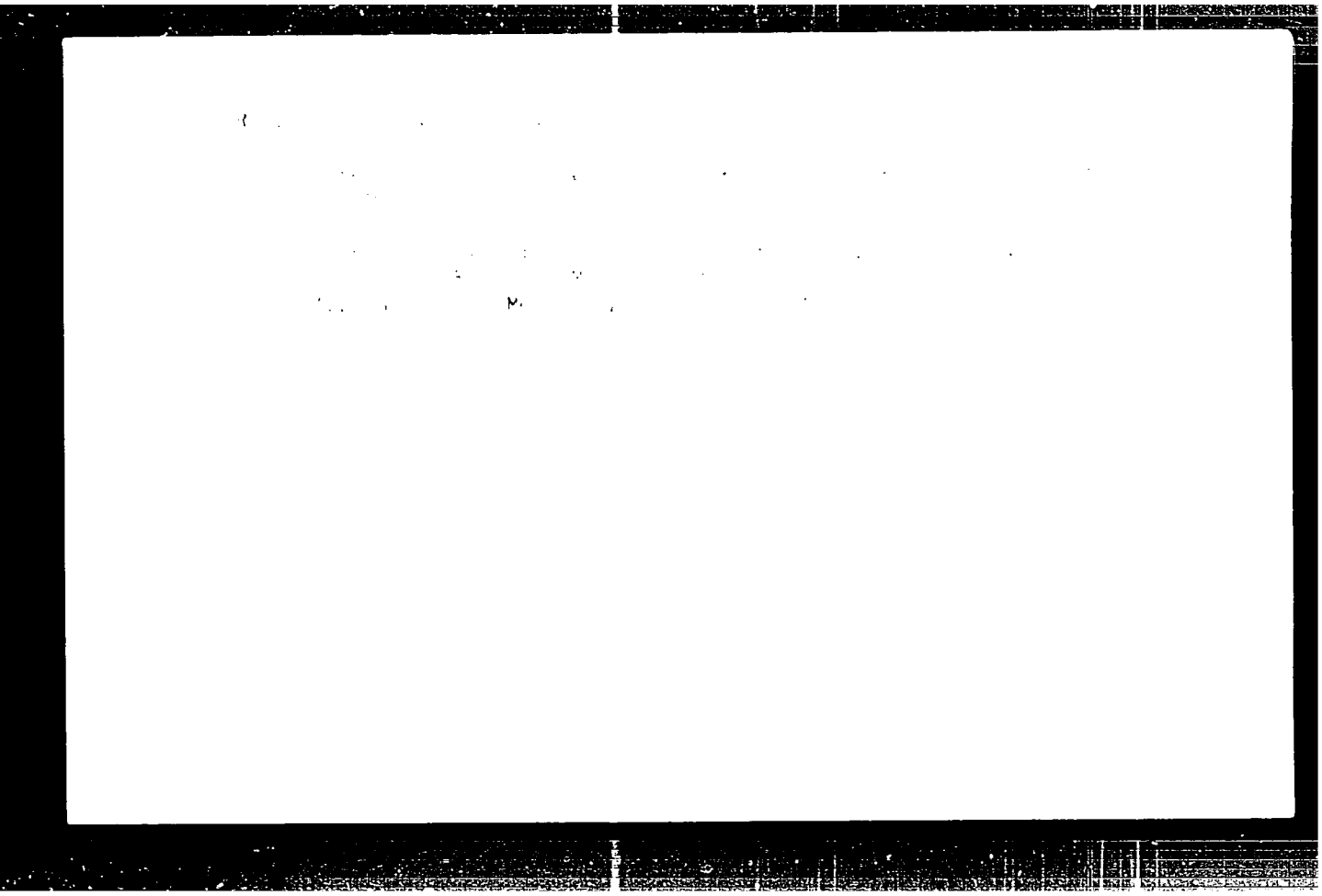
Society news. Koh lap 95 no.9:411 S '62.

1. "Kohaszati Lapok" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

KURUCZ, Janos; CVARI, Istvan

Three-phase, four-wire HN 4 and three-wire HN 3 type alternating current watt-hour meters. Villamossag 12 no.10:297-300 O '64.

1. Electric Automation Institute, Budapest (for Kurucz).



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238

KURUCZ, Janos; CVARI, Istvan

Watt-hour meters. Villamossag 12 no. 4:100-104 Ap '64.

1. Ganz Electric Works (for Kurucz).
2. Factory of Electric Meters of the Ganz Factory of Electric Appliances and Measuring Insturments (for Cvari).

[illegible]ARY

[illegible]ARY-C[illegible], Jo[illegible]ef, publisher of Medicina, publishers of medical literature.

"[illegible] of Spelling in Hungarian Medical Language."

[illegible], Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 10[illegible], No [illegible], 25 Sept [illegible], pp [illegible]

[illegible]: The author [illegible] to [illegible] with French, Latin and [illegible]. In general, [illegible] are spelled according to the Latin rules. Anatomical names and official names of diseases are also spelled by Latin standards, while colloquial medical expressions may use Hungarian spelling. No references.

- END -

2[illegible]
CSO: 2000-[illegible]

OVASAPYAN, O.V.; GALOYAN, V.O.

Some problems in the study on erysipeloid in Armenia. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 40 no.12:120-121 D '63.

1. Iz Leninakanskogo otdeleniya Armyanskoy protivo[illegible]

OVCHARENKO, B. P., Candidate Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the operation of the OK-150 and OKU organpipe walls. Problems of the working characteristics of organpipe walls". Leningrad, 1959. 16 pp (Min Higher Educ, Leningrad Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner Mining Inst im G. V. Plekhanov, Chair of Exploitation of Seam Deposits), 150 copies (KL, No 26, 1959, 126)

[illegible] , Laszlo; [illegible], Andras

[Pri]mary cardiac tumor leading to atrioventricular [bl]ock. [illegible] no. [1]0:926-929 23 July 57.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Anatomiai, [K]orvetet Fejlodestani intezete (Igazgato: [illegible] I[s]tvan dr. egyet. t[an]ar) [illegible] II. sz [illegible] (Igazgato: Petranyi Gyula dr. [egyet]. tanar) kozlemenye.

(HEART BLOCK, etiol. & path[o]gen.
cardiac tumor causing AV block, case report (Hun))
(HEART, neoplasms
[illegible], case report (Hun))

USSR

5124. IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF COKE OVEN BATTERIES. Litvin, A.N. and [illegible], G.M. (Byull. Tekhn. Inform. [illegible] Engng. Moscow), 1953, (7), 7-9; German transl. in Energietechnik, Dec. 1954, vol. 4, 546, 547). The construction of a 61 chamber battery is described. (L).

OVASAF'YAN, G.M.

LITVIN, A.N., inshener; OVASAF'YAN, G.M., inshener.

Improving the building technology of coke oven batteries. Biul.stroi. tekh. 10 no.17:1-3 D '53. (MLRA 7:1)

1. YushNII (for Litvin). 2. Yenakiyevtyazhstroy (for Ovasaf'yan). (Coke ovens)

Orasapov, Kh. K.

Improvement of feed plants with fertilizers. Kh. K. Orasapov. *Nauch.-Issledovatsiya Yago-Vostoch. Zonalno.-Nauchno.-Issledovatel. Inst. Zhivotnovod i Kormodobyvaniya, Ego Opytn. Sta.* 1952 (Saratov), 23–8, (Pub. 1953); *Referat. Zhur. Khim., Biol. Khim.* 1955, No. 5220.—Field expts. were performed with graded and leached black soils with a 5–7% humus content in the cultivable soil layer. Studied were the effect of $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, NH_4^+, NO_3^-, and superphosphate on the improvement of the quality of millet, brome grass, and of a mixed crop of brome grass and alfalfa. Detd. were total, protein, "amnesia-amido," and monoaminoacetic N, P, Ca, and carotin. The N-contg. P compds. increased the protein and P of the plants, the latter being higher when P and N were used in combination. Carotin increased even in the case of more sufficiency of N and P. Monoaminoacetic N was assimilated by the plant at a higher rate than amnesia-amido N. N in the nitrate form is more easily assimilated by the plants than nitrate N, judged by the rate of increase in the plant protein. B. B. Levina

OVASAPYAN, G.V.

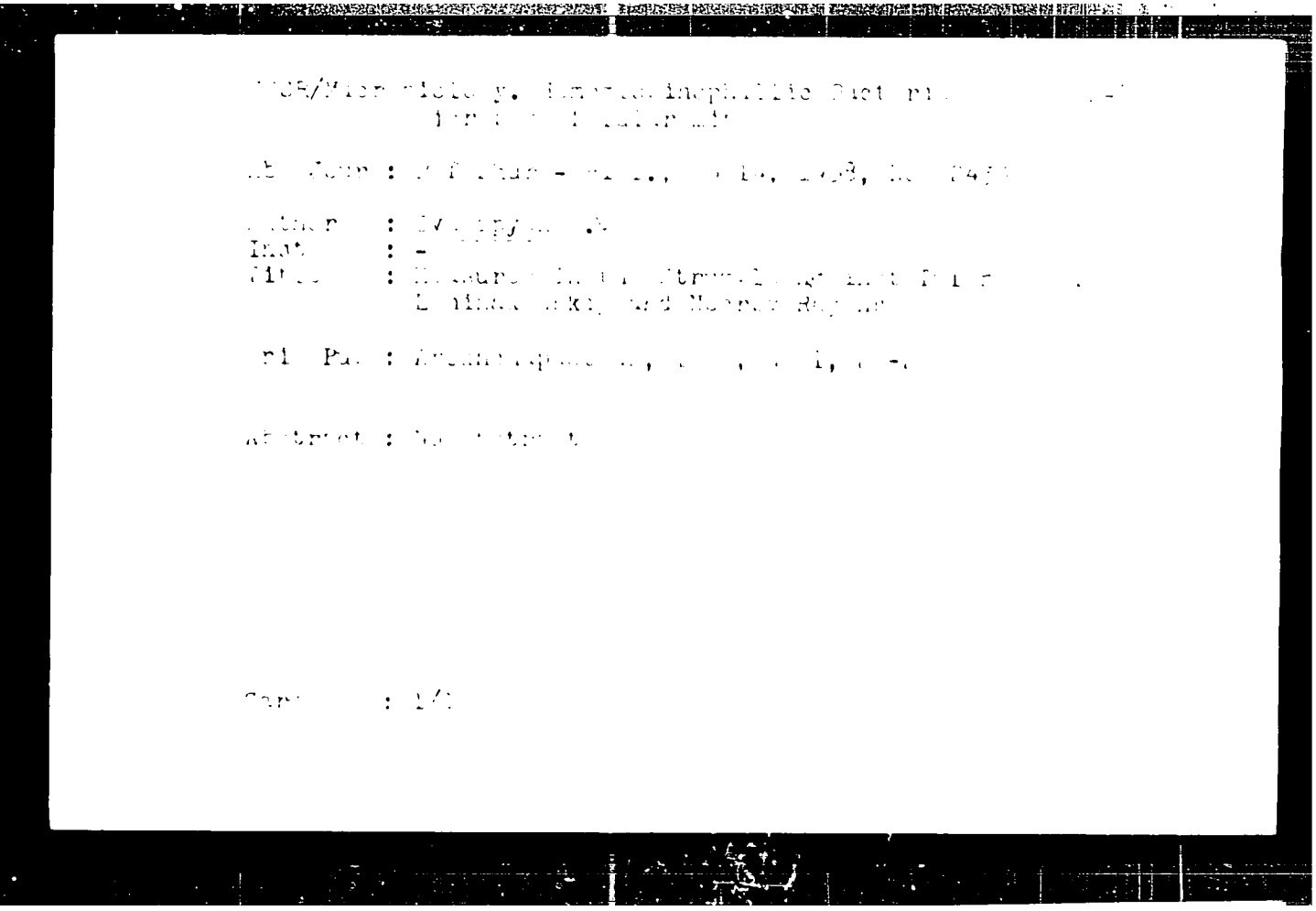
Tularemia in pregnant women. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun 28 no.2:132 F '57 (MLRA 10:4)

(TULAREMIA) (PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF)

OVASAPYAN, O.V.

Cases of Bacterium tularense isolated from crabs. Izv.AN Arm.SSR. Biol.i sel'khoz.nauki 9 no.10:49-52 '56. (MCRA 9:12)

1. Armyanskaya protivochumnaya stantsiya.
(Pasteurella tularensis) (Crabs)



OVAKAPYAN, O.V.; OGANESYAN, V.V.

Case of the isolation of the Erysipelothrix pathogen from gamasid mites. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid.i immun. 33 no.4:123-124 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:1[illegible])

1. In Armyanskoy protivochumnoy stantsii.
(ERYSIPELOTHRIX RHUSIOPATHIAE)(MITES)

OVASAPYAN
OVASTYAN, C.V.,

"A Tularemia Epizootic in Aginskiy Rayon," by O. V. Ovasap-yan, Armenian Antiplague Station, Izvestiya Akademiya Nauk Armyanyanskoy SSR, Vol, 9, No 12, Dec 56, pp 23-29

Author describes examinations of rodents trapped during a tularemia epizootic in 1952, 1953, and 1954 near Kharkov, Aykadzor, the working settlement of Ani-Pemsa, and in Aginskiy Rayon, located along the banks of the Akhuryan River (Arpa-Chay). The work was conducted under the direction of Prof A. B. Aleksanyan, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR. A total of 4,940 rodents of various species were trapped and subjected to laboratory investigations, which showed that the water rat was the basic reservoir of tularemia in this location. Sheep and lambs were also investigated as possible sources of tularemia in humans. He reports a case of tularemia in a woman in the 9th month of pregnancy. Table 1 shows physical development of the infant from birth to 134 days. Results of laboratory investigation of the blood of the mother and the infant are presented in Tables 2 and 3.

SUM. 1287

The following conclusions were derived from these investigations and observations:

"1. A tularemia epizootic was observed among Meriones persicus and Citellus cit. xanthoprimnus, from the internal organs of which a culture of tularemia bacteria was first isolated by biological tests.

"2. Fleas (Chactopsylla mirabilis) and ticks (Haemaphysalis numidiana), and also the suslik flea (Neopsylla Setose haj) can be living carriers of tularemia under given conditions.

"3. An epidemic outbreak of tularemia in the Leninakanskiy meat combine once again verified the data from our observations to the effect that lambs and sheep infected with tularemia can serve as a source of human infection.

"4. Small livestock, particularly lambs (Kharkov), had direct contact on the shore of the Akhuryan River with groups of rodents and their ectoparasites (ticks) and probably used infected river water and sites infected with tularemia, as a result of which deaths were observed among them.

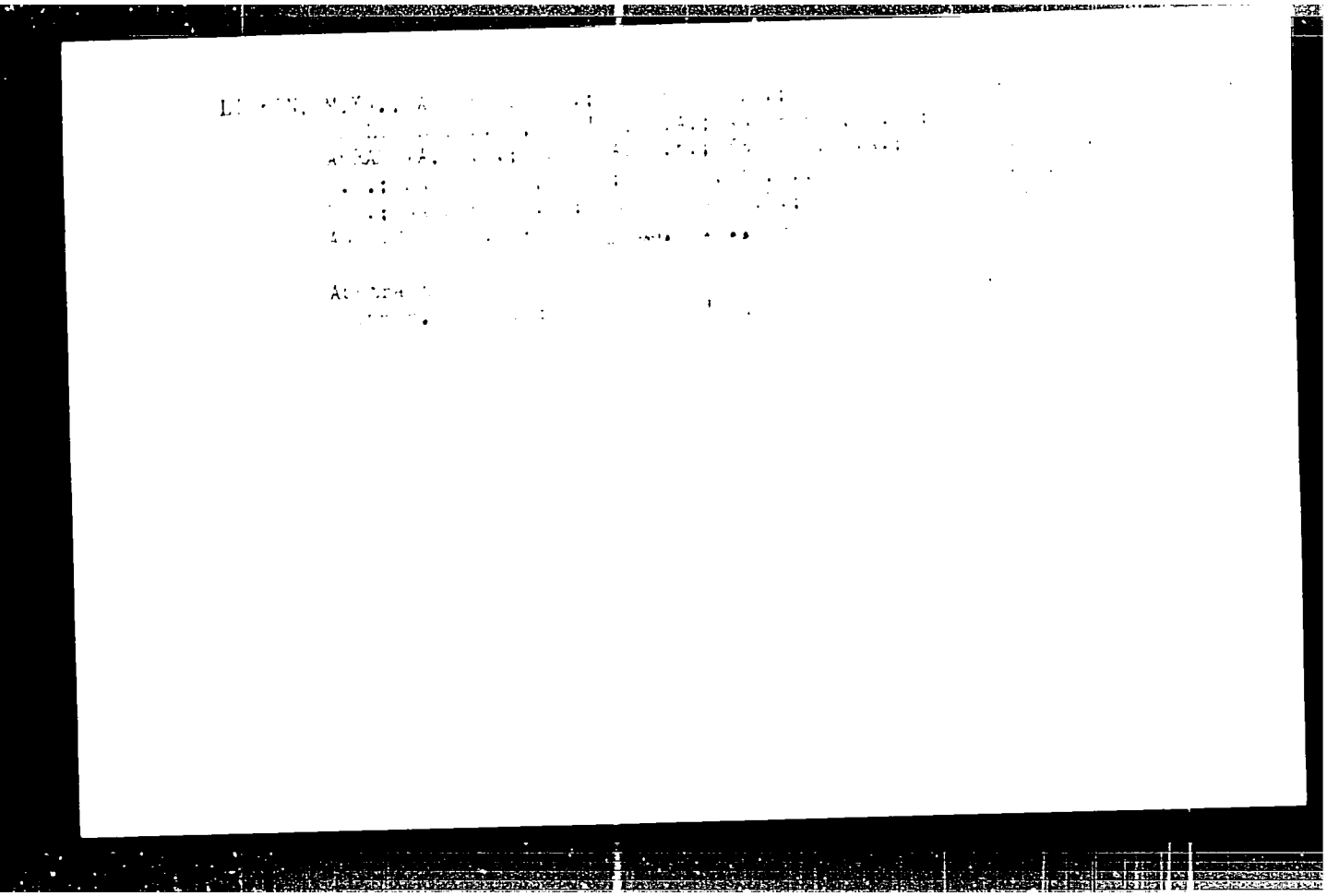
"5. Small livestock, chiefly sheep and many of the lambs, car carry tularemia without dying. A diagnosis of tularemia can be establis[illegible] them only by a volumetric agglutination reaction.

"6. The ticks Haemaphysalis otophila and Ornithoclorus lahorensis can be live carriers of tularemia for small livestock and humans.

"7. In the 9th month of pregnancy, tularemia never causes spontaneous abortion in women.

"8. A child which is nourished during the embryonal period by the blood of a mother suffering from tularemia does not contract the disease

"9. The presence of agglutinins in the blood of the newborn is of transitory nature. They enter the blood of the child from the maternal organism."



64. **B. tularense Isolated From Crabs**

"Cases in Which B.tularense Was Isolated From Crabs," by O. V. Ovasapyan, Armenian Antiplague Station, Izvestiya Akademiya Nauk Armyanskoy SSR, Vol 9, No 10, Oct 56, pp 49-51

This article presents results of research based on A. A. Selezneva's work, which showed that cold-blooded animals in naturally infected reservoirs can be infected with the tularemia pathogen, Evidence is given in support of the author's theory that mollusks, caddis flies, and frogs naturally infected with tularemia can infect water under experimental conditions, and that the water could, in turn, infect various water-dwelling animals.

The investigations described were carried out in the Aginskiy region of the Armenian SSR under the direction of Prof A. B. Aleksanyan. Upon observation of the territory along the Akhuryan River, a tularemia epizootic of serious proportions was discovered among rodents and other animals; a considerable number of river crabs (Potamon potamias olivier) and their corpses were also examined. One hundred and thirty-two fresh crab corpses collected in the epizootic area were subjected to bacteriological investigations. Emulsions prepared from their gastrointestinal contents were used to infect white mice; after 11 passages, two strains of tularemia pathogen were isolated. It is considered that this unconditionally demonstrates the presence of tularemia in river crabs infected from rodents.

In the first of a series of three experiments, crabs were fed meat of white mice which had been infected with tularemia. B. tularense was subsequently isolated from crabs that died in this experiment. These crabs were investigated bacteriologically, and their gastrointestinal contents were used to infect white mice.

In the second experiment, the minimum infecting dose was determined by introducing B. tularense to crabs in varying concentrations. Tularemia pathogen was isolated from seven of nine crabs which had received a dose of 1,000 or more bacterial cells.

Water was infected with one million cells per cu cm for the third experiment. Cultures of B. tularense were isolated from crabs kept in this water for 15 days. It was found that fecal matter from experimental crabs was infectious for white mice. It was concluded that water becomes infected by means of waste matter from crabs. The work mentions that in all experiments B. tularense cultures were isolated from water which had contained infected crabs.

On the basis of further observation, it is assumed that river-dwelling crabs come into contact with and eat rodent corpses on the river banks, then carry the infection into the water.

The use of biological methods is recommended for isolating cultures of B. tularense from crabs, since the method of direct seeding on selective nutrient media yielded no results. (U)

Sgt, USA

OVASAPYAN, O.V.

Epizooty of tularemia in Aginskiy District. Izv.AN Arm.SSR. Biol.i sel'khoz. nauki 9 no.12:23-31 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Armyanskaya protivochumnaya stantsiya.
(Aginskiy District--Tularemia)

OVASAPYAN, O. V. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Tularem[illegible] in the Regions of Leninakanskiy Basin and Its Epizootic-Epidemiological Characteristics" Yerevan, 1957. 39 pp 20 cm. (Chair of Epidemiology, Yerevan Medical Inst, and Armenian Antiplague Station), 150 copies (KL, 27-57, 110)

58. **Tularemia Epizootic in the Armenian SSR**

"A Tularemia Epizootic in Gukasyanskiy Rayon and Necessary Prophylactic Measures in the Leninakanskiy Basin", by O. V. Ovasapyan, Armenian Antiplague Station, Izvestiya Akademiya Nauk Armyanskoy SSR, Vol 10, No 5, May 57, pp 77-80

This work describes studies of tularemia conducted in the Leninakanskiy Basin to determine the epidemiological significance of this disease and plan basic control measures for its rapid eradication. This work was done under the direction of Prof A. B. Aleksanyan, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR. On the basis of the epidemiological data collected in these studies, a "complex plan of concrete measures" was worked out for the areas affected with tularemia, taking into account the peculiarities of various regions of the basin.

It is reported that 121,204 persons in the Leninakanskiy Basin were inoculated with dry live tularemia vaccine from October 1952 to the end of 1954. The author states that vaccination prevented new cases of the disease, and that not one case was noted among inoculated persons despite close contact with sources of infection. The vaccine take was 97.5%. Sharply pronounced reactive effects were almost nonexistent.

Some of the persons inoculated were examined by allergic and serological methods 30 days after vaccination in order to determine the degree and intensity of postvaccinal immunity conferred. The data obtained were convincing evidence that the dry live antitularemia vaccine applied by the scarification method is a highly effective prophylactic agent. It was assumed that the agglutination titer after vaccination was not related to the degree of reaction of the organism, since a high agglutination titer was not obtained in persons who reacted to a marked degree.

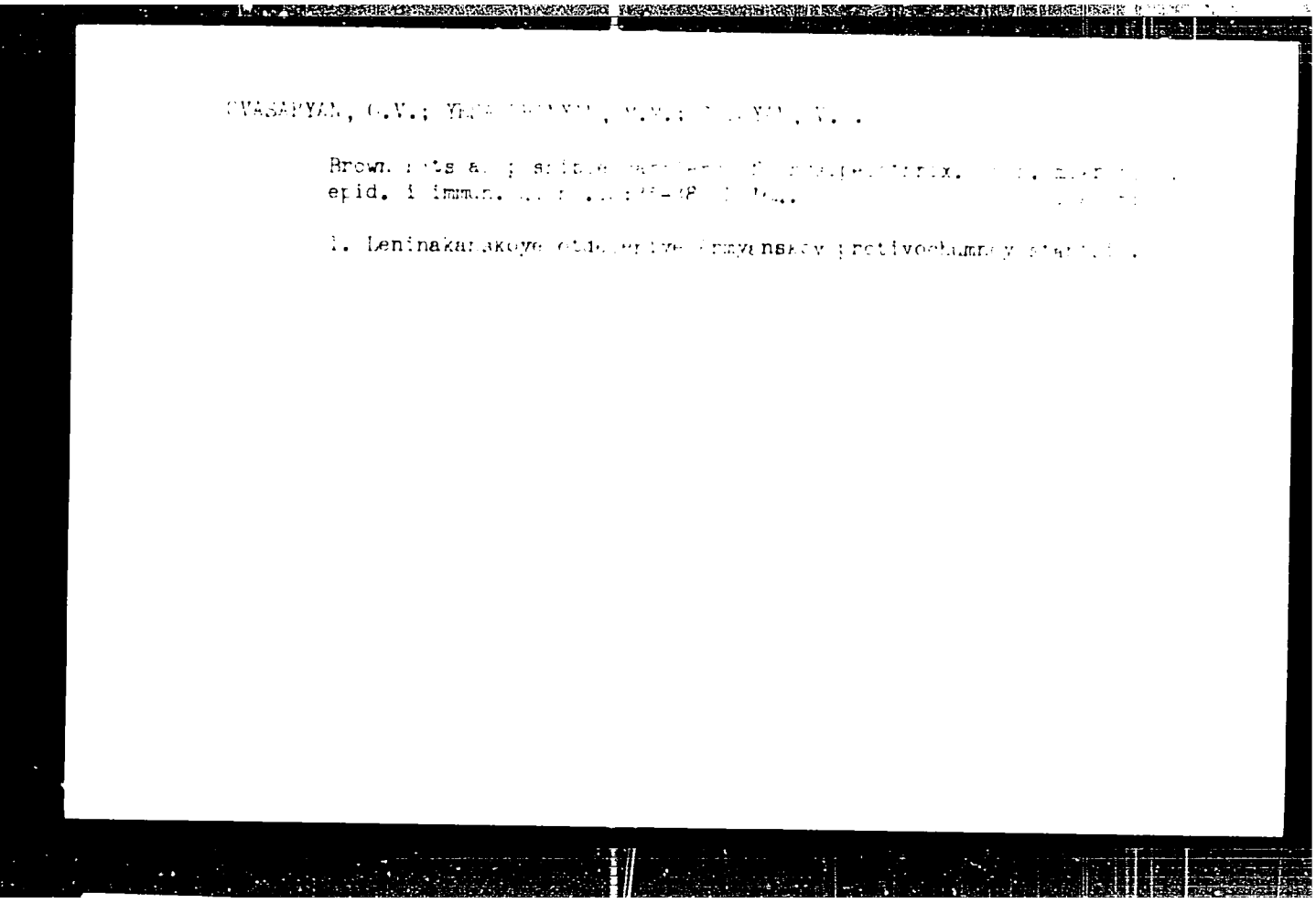
The work discusses a fall 1954 epizootic of tularemia among rodents in the Gukasyanskiy region, located in the northern part of Armenia. It is noted that this region is high (2,000 m above sea level) in comparison with the rest of the regions of Leninakanskiy Rayon; the topography is further described. Favorable conditions for the rapid proliferation of rodents prevailed at this time, and the rodent population increased to 3-5 times the previous level. The epizootic was particularly serious in the Tasakent, Kazanch, Gukasyan, and Bavor areas.

According to the article, 888 different rodents and other animals trapped in the Gukasyanskiy region were examined. Twenty-six strains of tularemia bacteria were isolated from these animals; 11 strains came exclusively from water rats. A list of strains isolated from other rodents and from punctures of patients bubos is given. A culture was also isolated from Gamasidic ticks. Closer examination of these parasites as possible carriers and transmitters of tularemia is recommended. The author considers of epidemiological significance the fact that wolves, cats, and small Caucasian skunks in contact with water rats and other rodents were also involved in the tularemia epizootic. It is suggested that these animals become infected through ingestion of infected rodent corpses.

The work discusses prophylactic measures carried out in Gukasyanskiy and Leninakanskiy regions, including chemical and mechanical treatment of the ground. It reports the use of "Tsinnplav" fused cyanide salts and zinc phosphide for exterminating susliks in several towns in spring 1955.

Almost all homes and agricultural animals in the Leninakanskiy region were treated with DDT and hexachlorane dust for controlling ectoparasites in May 1955.

In view of the fact that a tularemia epidemic in the Aginskiy region had been connected with the water factor, measures were taken to resolve this problem rapidly by building aqueducts in Aykadzor and Kharkov. Systematic chlorination of the water in several areas was also regulated. Informative lectures and talks were given to medical workers. (U)



POLUEKTOV, N.S.; OVCHAR, L.A. (Odessa)

Effect of an electric field on the radiation intensity of elements in a flame. Zhur. fiz. khim. 37 no.4:817-821 Ap '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR, laboratorii v Odesse.